



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 1st, 1851.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

A letter was read from Thos. E. Yeateman, Esq., addressed to Geo. W. Carpenter, dated St. Louis, June 16, 1851, in reference to a portrait of the late Dr. Gerard Troost, which he was about transmitting to the Academy, as a donation from himself.

Also, a letter from Mr. William Haidinger, dated Vienna, 6th June, 1851, acknowledging the receipt of his notice of election as a Correspondent, and advising of the shipment of a present of books to the Academy from himself and M. Hauer, and also the Year-book, sent by the Royal Imperial Geological Institution of the Austrian Empire.

Dr. Leidy stated that the *Cicada septendecim* was subject to a fungous disease. The posterior part of the abdomen he observed in several instances to be filled with a mass of oval spore-like bodies, embossed upon their surface, but becoming smooth from endosmosis when placed in water.

He also stated he had just received the dead larva of a lamellicorn insect, which was filled with the same fungus which sometimes attacks the mole cricket.

July 8th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Letters were read from the Linnean Society of London, dated Nov. 7, 1850, and from Dr. F. H. Troschel, dated Bonn, 23d Jan., 1851, severally acknowledging the receipt of Nos. of the Proceedings of the Academy.

July 15th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Mr. Vaux presented a paper, entitled "Descriptions of seventeen new species of Crinoidea, from the Subcarboniferous Limestone of Iowa and Illinois; by D. D. Owen, M. D., and B. F. Shumard, M. D., with a plate;" which, being intended for publication in the Journal, was referred to a committee, consisting of Dr. Leidy, Mr. I. Lea, and Dr. Ruschenberger.

A communication was read from the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, advising of the transmission of recent Nos. of the Bulletin of that Society.

July 29th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

The Committee to which was referred the paper of Drs. D. D. Owen and B. F. Shumard, describing new species of Crinoidea from Iowa and Illinois, reported in favor of publication in the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Cassin, the privilege of endorsing tickets of admission to the Museum of the Academy, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and of issuing orders for the same purpose, was conferred on Mrs.

Mary E. Griffith, widow of Dr. R. E. Griffith, late Vice-President of the Academy; Mrs. Charlotte H. Townsend, widow of Dr. J. K. Townsend; Mrs. Catharine M. Gambel, widow of Dr. Wm. Gambel; and Mrs. Rebecca P. Morton, widow of Dr. Samuel George Morton, late President of the Academy; and the same were also privileged and invited to visit, at all times, the Museum and Library.

ELECTION.

M. Ambrose Tardieu, Prof. agrégé a la faculté de Médecine de Paris, was elected a *Correspondent*; and Mr. Francis Lennig, of Philadelphia, was elected a *Member* of the Academy.

August 5th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Communications were read—

From the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, dated July 9th, 1851, addressed to the Librarian of the Academy, transmitting a copy of "Notices of public Libraries in the United States," published by the Institution.

From the Librarian of the British Museum, dated 18th July, 1851, acknowledging the receipt of late Nos. of the Proceedings.

From Dr. Joseph Hyrtl, dated Vienna, July 13th, 1851, acknowledging the receipt of his notice of election as a Corresponding Member.

Mr. Cassin asked attention of the members to the specimens of owls on the table.

These specimens comprise parent male and female, and three young birds, fully grown, which were reared in the woods at Powelton, the residence of John Hare Powel, Esq., at whose hospitable mansion the members of this Academy have been always made welcome.

The adult male exhibits the plumage of the mottled owl, or *Ephialtes nœvia*, (Gm.), the adult female that of the red owl, or *E. asio* (Gm.), and the young birds, sufficiently feathered to be able to fly readily, and which were ascertained, by dissection, to be two males and one female, are assuming the red plumage of their parent female, but having evidently been previously of a grayish white color, the entire plumage of the head and body above and below, with every feather marked with transverse lines of dark reddish gray, very distinct, and not seen in either of the adults.

The present specimens must, of course, be regarded as fully demonstrating the identity of the red and the mottled owl, and the only point now to be determined is, whether the female ever becomes mottled. This, however, Mr. C. regarded as very probably the case, as it is well established that rapacious birds of several species breed before they assume mature plumage.

Mr. Phillips made some remarks on a brilliant meteor, which he had observed in this city on the evening of the 3d inst., taking a direc-